

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

A 5 June Voice of Lebanon radio report announced the deployment of a Lebanese Army "special force" in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area of West Beirut, which was occupied by the Amal Movement in the 3 June clashes with the 6 February Movement. Amal leader Nabih Birri agreed to allow the special force into the area on condition that the leader of the 6 February Movement, Shakir al-Barjawi, is expelled from Lebanon, according to the radio. An earlier Voice of Lebanon report spoke of 200 casualties in the 3 June clashes. As for the Amal-Palestinian conflict, the radio reported heavy fighting on the outskirts of Burj al-Barajinah camp 5 June.

A Damascus radio commentary blamed the clashes in West Beirut on the "rightwing" Palestinian leadership, "which considers inciting sedition part of its method of dialogue." Removing this leadership has become "necessary," the radio added. Iran's Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri condemned the fighting in a message to Lebanese and Palestinian factions broadcast by Tehran radio, and he maintained that "lackeys of Zionism and U.S. agents" are responsible for triggering the sectarian war.

Nabih Birri commented on Amal-Palestinian relations in a speech broadcast by Beirut radio, asserting that a Palestinian "rapprochement" with Amal is the "only road to Palestine" and that a Palestinian "expansion" toward the southern suburb of Beirut "will not bring anyone an inch closer to Palestine or Jerusalem." Birri was speaking at the inauguration of a "Lebanese National Resistance" radio and he announced that the new station will be funded by the Ministry of the South. The Israeli paper *DAVAR* stated that the new radio, based in the Bi'r Hasan quarter of Beirut, will report on Shi'ite "terrorist" operations against Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon.

Syria

During a brief visit to Libya, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam gave Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on the current Arab situation, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad also sent Al-Qadhafi an 'Id al-Fitr cable congratulating the Libyan leader on his "steadfastness in the face of U.S. imperialism and its agents," according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

As for the internal situation in Syria, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that over 300 people were killed or wounded by an explosion in a Damascus restaurant. Syrian police sources attributed the blast to faulty gas cylinders, the radio noted.

Israel

Jerusalem radio termed government reaction to Jonathan Pollard's guilty plea as "restrained," and cited the Foreign Ministry spokesman who pledged Israel's continued "full cooperation" with the United States in the matter. "Senior Israeli political-military officials" cited by *HADASHOT* opined that the Pollard case and the revelation of an Israeli Air Force officer's involvement in it has damaged U.S.-Israeli relations.

Iran-Iraq War

According to a communique cited by Tehran radio, Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi artillery positions north of the Al-Faw area 5 June, and raided Iraqi military targets and a command post along the Al-Faw-Umm al-Qasr Highway 4 June.

Sudan

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) regards the Sudanese Army commander's "new attitude" toward the southern problem as a "positive development," an SPLA spokesman announced in remarks reported by the SPLA's clandestine radio. The spokesman was responding to the commander's recent statement that the war in southern Sudan cannot be concluded by military means and that the government must pursue dialogue to help resolve the conflict, the radio noted. However, the spokesman expressed "serious reservations" about the position of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who appears "eager to press for a military solution."

PDRY

Council of Ministers Chairman Yasin Sa'id Nu'man departed Moscow 5 June at the conclusion of a 3-day official visit to the Soviet Union, TASS reported. The previous day, Nu'man held talks with his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov, while the PDRY and Soviet foreign ministers also held talks, according to TASS.

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Najibollah Greet's Mongolia's Batmonh on Election

LD050603 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 4, BAKHTAR: Comrade Najibollah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh on his re-election as general secretary of the central committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP).

Comrade Najib in his message has expressed his best wishes for the ever-greater successes of the Mongolians for the realisation of the decisions made by the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Confidence is expressed in the message for the ever-further development of the existing relations between the parties, governments and the peoples of both countries, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

BAKHTAR Cites Kabul Daily on U.S. Aid to Pakistan

LD010711 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0416 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, May 31, BAKHTAR: The main goal of the visit of the Stephen Solarz chairman of the subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Foreign Affairs Committee from Pakistan [as received] is to continue supplying large scale military-economic aid to Pakistan by the USA and also highly assessed the stand of the Islamabad authorities with regard to the situation around Afghanistan, says article published by daily Kabul *NEW TIMES*.

The United States military aid to Pakistan is truly wide. Under the recently-signed US-Pakistani agreement for another five years, Washington allocates to Pakistan 4,020 million dollars. Most up-to-date tanks, armoured carriers, howitzers are supplied to equip the modernised Pakistani Army. The Air Force is supplied with additional squadrons of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

Assisting the increase of the might of the Pakistani Armed Forces Washington also pursues quite definite aims of its own: To use Pakistan in its strategic interests, to turn the territory of that Asian country into a place d'armes for the implementation of the neo-globalism strategy.

In return for billions of dollars, Washington has already received for these purposes Islamabad's permission to use Pakistani sea ports and air fields for the interventionist "rapid deployment force".

These billions of dollars in US aid also have the purpose to step up Pakistan's participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, to promote the widening of the scopes of aggression against that sovereign state, to stimulate the support for bands of Afghan counter-revolutionary scum.

Washington-Islamabad military alliance poses a direct threat to the countries of the region as well as the world over.

Dismissal of Pakistani Parliamentary Speaker Noted

LD291544 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Kabul, May 28, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: Ziaul Haq, the military ruler of Pakistan, dismissed Fakr Imam, speaker of the so-called Parliament of that country. He has done this for keeping his fading image and fearing the protests made by members of that Parliament. Fakr Imam is the one who defeated five months ago a Ziaul Haq supported candidate for the speaker's post. The reason for Fakr Imam's dismissal from the post is his alleged support to Ziaul Haq's opponents in the parliament or permitting them to freely express their views on the shortcomings of the regime. The dismissal of Fakr Imam from his post is a clear illustration of breach of law and Ziaul Haq is ready to trample underfoot all the established rules and regulations to ensure the survival of his disgraceful regime.

The hatred and indignation of the Pakistani people against Ziaul Haq's regime are rising for several reasons. The Islamabad regime in its military deal with the United States increased the foreign debt of Pakistan and deteriorated the financial and economic position of the country.

The Indian *PATRIOT* daily reports that Pakistan increased its military expenses by [figure indistinct] per cent in a period of less than ten years, that is to say, Pakistan's military expenditure has amounted to 33 billion dollars during the years 1985-1986. Its foreign debt prior to all to the USA has amounted to 14 billion dollars by the end of 1985, which has been doubled as compared with the year 1976-77. The foreign trade deficit of Pakistan has also reached its climax. Ziaul Haq's regime spends over 45 per cent of the budget for military purposes. Or in other words, it spends ten dollars per capita on military preparations and one dollar per capita on education and less than one dollar per head on public health.

Pakistan is one of the biggest recipients of the US military aid, at the level of Israel and South Africa. Washington is striving hard to drag Pakistan ever closer to it for the achievement of its ominous strategic objectives in South Asia with the delivery of the most modern American weapons to it.

Right now, Ziaul Haq's regime not only resorts to suppressing the progressive movements of Pakistan but it acts against India and the DRA as a collaborator of the U.S. imperialism. The Afghan counter-revolutionaries who are the hirelings of CIA, are being given military training by American, Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani instructors aimed at subversion and sabotage in Afghanistan. The most modern American weapons are passed to the Afghan counter-revolutionary elements through Islamabad regime which has disturbed the life of Pakistani people.

These are the causes annoying the Pakistani people who are disgusted with the oppressive and adventurist policy of the military regime. The Pakistani people regarded Ziaul Haq's regime as a tyrannical and oppressive violator of even the most rudimentary human rights. They demand his removal and the immediate expulsion of the Afghan fugitives from the territory of Pakistan. Ziaul Haq's regime must understand that with certain dismissals and substitutions, he cannot prolong his survival.

Continuing Reportage on Punjab Situation

Police Enter Temple; Employee Killed

BK041606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
4 Jun 86

[Text] In Punjab, police were forced to enter the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar this evening when some AISSF [All India Sikh Students Federation] activists stormed the parikrama [boundary leading to the Golden Temple] and attacked a number of SGPC [Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee] employees. One employee was killed and several injured in the attack. The victim has been identified as Avtar Singh, an ex-soldier. The incident took place immediately after the congregation organized by the All India Sikh Students Federation at the Damdami Takshal [Sikh fundamental religious school] and the breakaway group of the Akali Dal ended at Manji Sahib in the complex today. According to an official spokesman the police entered the complex to remove the dead body. He said about 30 persons have been rounded up in connection with the incident.

Earlier, the congregation held at Manji Sahib expressed the need for finding a lasting solution to the Punjab problem. The congregation was held to observe a protest day against the police entry in the complex on the 30th of April and against the army action 2 years ago. It was jointly addressed by leaders of the All India Sikh Students Federation, the Damdami Takshal and the breakaway group of the Akali Dal.

The congregation in a resolution expressed lack of confidence in the five Sikh high-priests and demanded their immediate resignation. Another resolution expressed lack of confidence in the chief minister and Akali Dal president, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala. Among those who spoke were the former chief minister, Mr Parkash Singh Badal, the former SGPC chief, Mr G.S. Tohra and former ministers — Captain Amrinder Singh and Mr Sukhinder Singh.

Security Forces Leave Temple

NC041835 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Amritsar, India, June 4 (AFP) — Security forces withdrew from the Golden Temple here Wednesday night after entering Sikhism's holiest shrine when extremists murdered a temple guard earlier in the evening, eyewitnesses said. They said the guard was beaten and stabbed to death by a crowd of about 200 extremists who stormed through the temple following a gathering of some 3,000 people here to mark Sikh "Genocide Week" in memory of the 650 who died when the Indian Army attacked the temple June 5-6, 1984 and to protest a police raid April 30 this year.

The entry of security forces into the temple is considered a sacrilege by Sikhs. Some two dozen members of the police and paramilitary forces were in the complex Wednesday for less than two hours, eyewitnesses said.

Security forces entered the temple April 30 and expelled militants, an operation that led to calls from militants for the resignation of Punjab's chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala.

Spokesman on Temple Action

BK050306 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
5 Jun 86

[Text] According to an official spokesman of the Punjab government, police entered the Golden Temple complex yesterday evening at the request of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] committee [SGPC] authorities. This was to control the situation which followed an unprovoked attack on the SGPC employees by the extremists of the All India Sikh Students Federation. One person was killed and several injured in the violence. Police have registered two cases in this connection and detained 100 persons.

Union Home Minister Holds Meeting

BK041650 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
4 Jun 86

[Text] Three persons, including a woman, were killed and two others injured in two separate incidents today. In Kapurtala, police fired plastic bullets this afternoon to control some unruly demonstrators. A woman was killed and two others injured.

According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, one demonstrator also fired at the police from a building injuring one head constable. The spokesman said the situation in the town, though tense, is under control. He said an indefinite curfew has been imposed in the town.

In another incident, two employees of the State Bank of Patiala at Kansuri Village in Sangrur District were killed when they were shot at by three suspected terrorists this afternoon. The assailants, who had come to loot the bank, managed to escape on a motorcycle. Curfew in Fatehgarh Churian and Jhandiala Guru continued.

The union home minister, Mr Buta Singh, held a meeting with eminent personalities associated with Punjab to discuss the situation in the state. The meeting discussed in particular the exodus of people of the minority community from Punjab. It was attended by the Retired Lieutenant General J.S. Arora, Mr I.K. Gujral, Mr Harkrishan Singh Surjit, Retired Air Chief Marshal Arjun Singh, Mr Justice Rajender (Pracher), and Mr Kuldip Nayyar. The agriculture minister, Mr G.S. Dhillon, and the ministers of state for home, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad and Ram Niwas Mirdha, were present at the meeting.

Mr Dhillon, who had recently visited the border districts of the state, gave an assessment of the situation there. During the discussions speakers expressed their anxiety over the terrorist activities and the resultant exodus of people from the state. They urged the central and the state governments to take effective and speedy measures to control the situation and to restore the confidence of the people. They made several suggestions for improving the situation.

Sharing their anxiety, Mr Buta Singh assured them that the government will take appropriate measures and seriously consider the suggestions. The speakers felt that the press should exercise restraint in reporting events in Punjab.

The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said that the change in the chief ministership of Haryana would not create any problem in the implementation of the Punjab accord. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today he said the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab would certainly strengthen his hand in dealing with the terrorists.

Bansi Lal Elected Haryana Chief

*BK041401 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
4 Jun 86*

[Text] Mr Bansi Lal is to be the new chief minister of Haryana in place of Mr Bhajan Lal who has resigned. Mr Bansi Lal, the union minister for transport, was unanimously elected leader of the state Congress-I legislature party in New Delhi a short while ago. His name was proposed by the outgoing chief minister, Mr Bhajan Lal. The Congress-I state legislature party members who were present unanimously agreed with the proposal.

Mr Bansi Lal's election followed day-long hectic consultations among party members and the All India Congress-I committee observers, Mr N.D. Tiwari, Mr Naval Kishore Sharma, and Mr Sita Ram Kesari. All of them were present at the formal meeting to elect the new leader. Mr Bhajan Lal submitted his resignation to the state governor, Mr Burney, who accepted it.

New Haryana Ministry Sworn In

*BK050750 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT
5 Jun 86*

[Excerpt] In Haryana, a 13-member new ministry headed by Mr Bansi Lal has been sworn in. The state governor, Mr S.M.H. Burney, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the members of the ministry at Raj Bhavan [governor's house] in Chandigarh today. The outgoing chief minister, Mr Bhajan Lal, the Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, and his cabinet colleagues were among those present on the occasion.

Paper on Ousting of Pakistani Assembly Speaker

*BK041330 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English
28 May 86 p 6*

[Editorial: "Nervous Reaction"]

[Text] Even if the outcome was pre-ordained, the ouster of the Speaker of the Pakistan National Assembly, Mr Fakhr Imam,

on a Government motion by 152 votes to 72, on Monday will be a blow to President Zia's nascent guided democracy and a moral setback for the Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo whose independent and tolerant postures had begun to win him credit.

Mr Imam was elected Speaker 14 months ago in defiance of President Zia who had favoured another candidate. Once elected, the Speaker functioned impartially, asserting the independence of his office. This had added greatly to the credibility of the Assembly and stimulated debate. Having been elected on a non-party basis, Mr Junejo formed an Independent Parliamentary Group so as to give coherence to his ministry. With the decision to permit restoration of political parties through legislation prescribing various procedures and conditions, including registration with the Election Commission, Mr Junejo formed the Muslim League under his leadership.

Last month, an Independent member, Haji Saifullah Khan charged Mr Junejo with violating the Political Parties Act by joining a political party prior to its registration as required by law. President Zia intervened with an ordinance legitimising Mr Junejo's action with retrospective effect, but not before the Speaker had referred the question to the election commission for adjudication. It is this that both alarmed and infuriated the establishment which might have muddled through behind the protection of the ordinance, but then nervously and somewhat flat-footedly decided to make an example of Mr Fakhr Imam by ousting him. In doing so they have acted not merely against an individual who had acquired a certain parliamentary symbolism, but have hurt the democratic process.

Some weeks ago, the Sind Assembly Speaker was similarly removed for declining to join the ruling Muslim League.

President Zia and Mr Junejo have weakened their own position. By calling on his reserve powers, the President has reminded the country where ultimate power lies, and Mr Junejo of his dependence on factors and forces outside and beyond the legislature.

Ms Benazir Bhutto, resting through Ramadan after her tumultuous whirlwind tour of the country, has been given a new card to play. She has mocked the Assembly and originally sought fresh elections before 1990 but then, measuring the popular response to her return, impetuously brought forward the deadline to this autumn. By ousting Mr Fakhr Imam, the regime has proclaimed to the people of Pakistan that Ms Bhutto does indeed have a point.

India Reported Planning Wall Along Border*GF031224 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 30 May 86 p 3*

[Text] India has already announced that it is constructing a barbed-wire barrier along its border with Bangladesh. Now it has started plans to construct a wall along its western border with Pakistan. Its dispute with Bangladesh was that Bangladeshis were entering India illegally. Now it is complaining that the Sikh supporters of Khalistan in India are crossing over to Pakistan to seek refuge after they carry out terrorist activities in Punjab. Pakistan has protested several times against this charge and has assured India that Pakistan is in no way involved in the differences between the Sikhs and the Indian regime.

Whatever Indian views on the subject may be, it is a proven fact that despite cutting off east Pakistan from the main body through plots and aggression, India still thinks that the two wings of Pakistan are one and the same.

It is on this account that India is planning to construct two barriers — one along its border with Bangladesh and another with Pakistan.

India is not on good terms with either Bangladesh or Pakistan. The Indians must be thinking that while they lost 26,000 soldiers in their adventure to create Bangladesh, "Bangladesh and Pakistan in fact are still one."

Delhi Reports Student Leader Killed in Sind*BK310311 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 31 May 86*

[Text] Reports from Karachi say that a student leader was killed in a gun battle in Hyderabad, Sind, yesterday. (Faqr Iqbal Iqbali), leader of the pro-Pakistan People's Party [PPP] Sind Students Federation was allegedly killed in police firing yesterday morning as he was preparing to leave his hostel in Karachi.

The agitated students demanded that a case of murder be instituted against the concerned policeman.

The PPP leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, said in a statement that the incident was part of an attempt by President Zia to stir up violence in order to justify the reimposition of martial law.

JANG Questions Activities of Hindus in Sind*GF041620 Lahore JANG in Urdu 2 Jun 86 p 3*

[Editorial: "Hindu Minority of Sind"]

[Text] The foreign minister of Khalistan's government in exile, Dr Har Chandar Singh Dilgir, has said that a large number of Hindus living in Sind spy for India. It would not be wise to ignore these remarks simply because they have been made by a leader of a section opposed to the Indian government. Our own political leaders, after their tours of Sind Province, have expressed their concern over situations they witnessed deep inside Sind. The death of a Hindu student in riots in Sind sufficiently throws light on the fact that Hindu students in Sind are active in disrupting the law and order situation in academic institutions. We have already had the bitter experience of east Pakistan where Hindu elements played a significant role in instigating the population against the center and paved the way for an Indian invasion. The havoc wrought by the Indian guerrilla force "Mukti Bahini" ["victory force," a local resistance force in east Pakistan working against the Pakistan Army] is no longer a secret.

During the MRD movement in Sind we saw Indian interference and the threatening activities of local Hindus against the country. The famous scholar Dr Asrar Ahmad made some very pertinent remarks in his recent speeches on this subject. The slogans of "confederation" are also being heard in Sind and the cries of "break Pakistan" are also being heard from G.M. Seyyed and his followers in Sind. It is the bounden duty of the government to keep a strict eye on these activities. It should not give such opportunities to a non-Muslim minority simply because the regime wants to show its broadmindedness. Of course, we should give due respect to the legal rights and privileges of a minority but the security and existence of the country are far above such things and if not taken notice of they may create a tragedy at any time.

Karachi Reports Over 40 Die in Mujahidin Attacks*BK050049 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Jun 86*

[Text] In Afghanistan, over 40 Soviet-Kabul troops are reported to have been killed in attacks by Mujahidin on two military bases in Lowgar and Golbahar provinces recently.

BANGLADESH

AFP: Shanti Bahini 'Insurgents' Attack Border Troops
BK050509 Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Dhaka, June 5 (AFP) — Outlawed Shanti Bahini tribal insurgents, allegedly backed by India, have attacked Bangladeshi border troops at an outpost on the southeastern frontier, Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) sources said. The sources in Chittagong quoted a BDR commander as saying the Shanti Bahini, operating from across the border with India, had opened up a barrage of rifle- and machine gun-fire Tuesday night on Tabalchari border post, before the BDR repelled the attack.

The sources alleged that Indian border security forces were assisting the insurgents, who have been fighting since the 1970's for greater autonomy in the Chittagong hill tracts.

The BDR commander reported no casualties on the Bangladesh side. There was no information on casualties among the insurgents.

Another report from the Chittagong hill tracts said the Shanti Bahini raided Kadamatali village Tuesday and set fire to several houses. No details were immediately available. At least 12 people were killed and 20 were injured when Shanti Bahini guerrillas raided a village in the hill tracts Monday, sources in Chittagong said. In the past month, up 80 people were killed and over 250 were injured in a fresh wave of insurgent attacks, officials in Chittagong said.

OBSERVER on Awami League Meeting, Poll Demands
BK041540 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER
in English 31 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The two-day Central Working Committee meeting of the Bangladesh Awami League which ended on Friday did not take any decision on joining the Parliament session. The meeting discussed the threadbare post-election political economic and overall situation in the country and future programme for the movement aiming at ending Martial Law. Sheikh Hasina President of the party presided over the meeting.

The meeting put forward seven demands in the light of two-day discussion. The seven demands are: immediate withdrawal of Martial Law; resignation of President H.M. Ershad from all state positions including Chief of Army Staff. The meeting categorically said that the people had given their verdict clearly in the last parliamentary election against Martial Law. The meeting alleged that President Ershad has tarnished the image of armed forces. In another demand the meeting called for immediate establishment of full democratic administration in the country by withdrawing Martial Law and taking back the Army personnel to the barracks. The meeting further said that the members elected to the Parliament through "ballot piracy" and media coup have no right to sit in the Parliament and represent the people. The meeting demanded that those Upazila [sub-district] Chairmen who have been elected to the Parliament should be declared disqualified and announce their nearest rivals

as being elected as they abused official position and utilised Government machinery in favour of their winning the polls. The meeting called for ensuring the rights of the peoples' representatives to sit in the parliament through holding of re-election in those centres where polls were rigged under intimidation and terrorism.

The Awami League meeting also demanded recounting of votes in those centres where polls were suspended and results were manipulated by casting invalid and false votes. The meeting also demanded that those candidates should be declared elected whose sure victory was foiled by creating terror and hooliganism during repolling.

In the event of the failure by the Government to fulfill the seven demands in its totality the meeting resolved to continue ceaseless struggle with the people. The Awami League leaders will tour different districts from June 18 to June 24 to mobilise public opinion in favour of movement.

Pope To Visit in November; Invited by Ershad
BK241556 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
24 May 86

[Text] Pope John Paul II will pay a 2-day official visit to Bangladesh from the 19th of November next. A Foreign Office announcement in Dhaka said the visit of the supreme pontiff of the Catholic Church will take place at the invitation of President Ershad. The visit will reflect the cordial relations between Bangladesh and the Holy See.

BHUTAN

Bangladesh's Ershad, King Review SAARC Achievements
BK041626 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
4 Jun 86

[Text] President Ershad and King Wangchuk of Bhutan reviewed the activities and achievements of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC] during talks in Thimpu today. The president and the king met exclusively for about 45 minutes. They expressed their satisfaction at the progress of cooperation among the seven SAARC nations. The two leaders also exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern and bilateral matters.

The delegations of the two countries also held talks in Thimpu today. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury while the Bhutanese side [was led] by Minister for Foreign affairs Lyonpo Dawa Tsering.

During the talks, the Bhutanese foreign minister commended the role of Bangladesh in various international fields. He also expressed his happiness over the educational facilities being provided by Bangladesh to Bhutanese students. The two sides also discussed the question of setting up a SAARC secretariat. They agreed that possibilities could be explored for cooperation between SARC and other bodies. The Bangladesh-Bhutan joint commission may be set up in due course to coordinate cooperation

between the two countries. The Bangladesh foreign minister assured Bhutan of continued cooperation in all possible fields.

SRI LANKA

Continuing Reportage on Tamil Situation

Curfew Imposed in North

BK041315 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Colombo, June 4 (AFP) — The government Wednesday clamped a 14-hour curfew on a northern district as they searched for Tamil separatists who attacked an army camp, official sources said. Six Tamil separatists died and several were wounded in the attack on the army camp in the Kilinochchi District which was launched with rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and automatic weapons. No casualties were reported from among the troops. Soldiers pursued the attackers into the surrounding jungle, the sources said, adding that the curfew would allow the army to operate more freely by keeping civilians indoors.

Meanwhile, State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis told reporters that next week the government was likely to call together all recognized political parties to discuss the country's security situation and moves toward a political settlement of the ethnic conflict. He said the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil political party, would not be present at the talks because it was not operating now in Sri Lanka.

In an earlier incident, an armed gang boarded a train bound for Colombo from Batticaloa in the north central province Tuesday and attacked Tamils, killing two people and injuring at least 14 with swords and other weapons, passengers who reached Colombo said.

2 Killed in 'Separatists' Raid

BK050649 Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Colombo, June 5 (AFP) — Two people were killed and several houses torched when Tamil separatists attacked a pre

dominantly Sinhalese village in the northeastern Trincomalee District, the National Security Ministry said Thursday. Separatists killed two villagers and set fire to eight houses in the attack on Andankulam Wednesday, the ministry said. A Buddhist temple in the village was also damaged and a monk reported missing, but it was not immediately known whether he had been kidnapped by separatists or fled to safety.

In the adjoining Kilinochchi District, a 14-hour curfew clamped on the area Wednesday was lifted early Thursday, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said. He said the curfew, imposed after about 200 separatists attacked the Army camp at Kilinochchi Wednesday, might be reimposed later Thursday.

Mr Athulathmudali said troops were searching for the attackers and the curfew would allow the Army to operate more freely by keeping civilians indoors.

Security sources said six separatists died and several were wounded in the attack. No casualties were reported from among the troops.

The separatists had been preparing to ram the compound with three trucks filled with tar and gasoline to create a napalm-like effect, but soldiers had blown up one of the trucks after receiving a tip from civilians, the sources said.

Further Details on Raid

BK050859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka at least 9 civilians have been killed and 25 injured so far as security forces continued their operations in the northern Kilinochchi District for the second day today. A farmer who had fled the area and is now in Jaffna hospital said at least four of those killed were children. He said injured civilians were afraid to come to hospital as it was next to the Army camp.

At least one Army vehicle was blown up as the convoy was struck between two culverts at a village 3 km from the Army camp.

Khomeyni Pardons Group of 'Counterrevolutionaries'
LD041404 Tehran IRNA in English 1307 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — A group of former members of counterrevolutionary groups have been pardoned by leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni to mark the popular uprising of June 1963, and the 'Qods Day'. They were released from Qezel-Hessar Jail, near Tehran.

Speaking to the 163 prisoners and their relatives, the official in charge of the prison organization Hojjat ol-Eslam Ansari said Iran's jails are today places for spiritual and physical training. "(?)If that the release of a prisoner does not disturb public discipline, he will be released immediately," said Hoj. Ansari.

Anti-revolutionary groups started a armed movement against the Islamic Revolution in 1981, during which they martyred hundreds of civilians.

Addressing the released prisoners Ansari called on them to be an example in the society and not to take advantage of measures taken to free them.

"Problems of your job and education will be solved as far as possible," he added.

Iranian Muslims led by Imam Khomeyni took to the streets against the previous regime in June 5 1963.

Foreign Minister 'Welcomes' Improved Ties With France
LD041816 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that Iran welcomes a solution to problems in Tehran-Paris relations and believes that the new French Government has the same feeling.

In an interview with daily Arabic *KEYHAN* here, Velayati said that Iranian and French Officials were holding frank negotiations which in themselves were "a long step towards the solution of the problems."

A ten member French political-economic delegation arrived here Monday night and started their first round of talks with Iranian officials Tuesday.

Velayati said the three-day visit of Deputy Prime Minister Ali-Reza Mo'ayeri to Paris followed by Monday's visit of French entourage to Tehran are "practical and preliminary steps" for solution to the existing problems. Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri visited Paris 20 May and met with President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond.

Tehran-Paris Relations were strained due to French refusal to pay back to Iran a one-billion dollars loan, as well as its support for Iraq and Iranian fugitive counter-revolutionaries. [Words indistinct] change of tone in relations between the two countries after two high ranking French delegation from the French parliament and Foreign Ministry visited Iran in January and April.

Khamene'i Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi
GF050758 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i last night received (Khunsari), ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Libya, who delivered a message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. The Iranian ambassador to Libya made a full report to the president on the recent U.S aggression against the Islamic country, Libya, and on the dimensions of the failure of this shameful aggression. He informed his excellency of the firm stands adopted by the Libyan leadership and people who confronted the U.S. imperialist threats through their steadfastness and cohesiveness. Khamene'i expressed thanks for Col. al-Qadhdhafi's cable. He affirmed the Islamic Republic's firm and full support for the steadfastness of Libya's leadership and people vis-a-vis U.S. aggressions.

Musavi Expresses Concern Over Lebanon Fighting
LD041907 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Wednesday that his government was deeply concerned about news on Lebanon's factional clashes. Speaking after the cabinet session he said "the Zionist mass media and their proxies in the region are pouring oil on this flame." At the session, the prime minister had said that Iran calls for an immediate end to the clashes which only lead into advantages for the Zionists and are harmful to the Muslim unity.

On the day of Al-Quds, Musavi said the Holy Day is for protesting against Zionism. This is the day when the Iranian nation will refresh its loyalty toward the principles of Islamic Revolution's, including the tireless fight against global arrogance and its agents, he said. The day of Al-Quds is the last Friday of the month of Ramadhan, June 6 this year, when Muslim demonstrate against the occupation of the Al-Quds mosque in Jerusalem by the Zionists.

On the significance of 5 June uprising, Prime Minister Musavi said it was the day when the basis of the 1979 Islamic Revolution were founded. In fact, he added, the first step for establishing the global Islamic Revolution was taken in the very day. On June 15, 1963 Iran's Muslims took to streets to protest against foreign and domestic policies of the former regime. The uprising is considered as the first stage of the movement that led to the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Tehran Carries Montazeri Message to Lebanese Groups
LD041302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Message from Grand Ayatollah Montazeri: "To Lebanese Ulama and Muslim and Struggling Groups of Lebanon and Palestine"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, Ulama and crusading clergy of Lebanon and Muslim and struggling groups of Lebanon and Palestine: May God assist you.

On the eve of Holy Jerusalem Day, unfortunately, once again, lackeys of Zionism and U.S. agents have turned the internal peace and cease-fire into sectarian war and fratricide between Lebanese and Palestinian brothers. Instead of closing ranks against the Zionist aggressors and other enemies of Islam and the Koran they have weakened the Islamic unity of expression in oppressed Lebanon.

It is amazing that by their silence the heads of Islamic and Arab countries are endorsing these tragic events and still continue to talk about Arab unity. Is Lebanon not an Arab country? While Islamic movements are flourishing in many oppressed countries such as Egypt, Jordan and Nigeria, and Muslim and revolutionary youth in those countries of various sects have pointed their weapons at the main enemies of Islam and the Koran and are not fooled by enemy suggestions and incitements, I do not know why in a country like Lebanon — whose Islamic movement is so strong, that they ousted the usurper Israel and other aggressor powers with disgrace and which is also the heart of the Middle East and the center of plots and conspiracies of all the superpowers and their agents — the Muslim and struggling groups whose motto is to fight against Israel and America, every once in a while, in sensitive circumstances, namely on the eve of International Jerusalem Day, which, according to the words of the great leader of the revolution, is the day of Islam and belongs to all Muslims, so unconsciously implement the wishes of America and Israel and start a civil war with trivial excuses, incited by unknown and corrupt agents, to the advantage of enemies of Islam and the Koran. [sentence as heard]

Considering the present sensitive situation in Lebanon and the plots hatched to crush the Islamic movement in that country and turn the Palestine revolution from its course, I once again call on the honorable Lebanese ulema and all struggling Muslim societies and groups of Lebanon and Palestine, and humbly ask them all to pay close attention to the repercussions of these bloody clashes -- which are in the interests of Israel, America and others -- and in this holy month of Ramadan, which is a month of compassion, prayers and endeavor when all the world Muslims are preparing themselves for the glorious marches and demonstrations on the Great Jerusalem Days, to stop the clashes.

As the delegation I dispatched at this time last year made certain proposals, it is necessary at this sensitive time for honorable clergymen to perform their vital duty in the best possible manner, try at this sensitive time for honorable and wise individuals, who are aware of the problems of Islam and the Palestinian revolution and Lebanon, they should try to solve differences of opinion through talks, in a friendly and Islamic atmosphere, by way of logical discussions. They should not let enemies of God and Islam be happy and successful and the lovers of God and the Koran by unhappy and anxious.

I pray to Almighty God for unity of expression among all Muslims and success and prosperity for all Muslims and Islam and doom and destruction for colonialists and international Zionism and their lackeys.

Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, 4 June 1986

Further Details

LD041906 Tehran IRNA in English 1834 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri Wednesday sent a message to theologians and military groups in Lebanon to express concern over current camp clashes.

In his message he called on rival groups to end the fighting. "You should try to solve your problems in an Islamic and brotherly atmosphere by means of responsible people who are well aware of the issues of Islam, Palestine's revolution and Lebanon," he said.

"I humbly ask the involved groups to think about consequences of the bloody conflicts which only serve the interests of the U.S. and the Zionist regime. I plea you to stop fighting," said the ayatollah.

Elsewhere criticizing regional rulers Ayatollah Montazeri said "it is surprising that heads of the certain Islamic countries approve such tragic events through their silence".

Latest reports from Beirut said Muslim Lebanese militiamen battled with Palestinian Guerrillas for the 17th straight day Wednesday for the control of three besieged camps.

The Islamic Republic of Iran backs the struggle of Lebanese and Palestinian Muslims against the Zionist regime aiming at liberation of the occupied Palestine.

Ayatollah Montazeri said "once again the Zionist proxies and U.S. agents have turned peace into a factional conflict and brother-slaughtering between the Lebanese and Palestinian brothers."

"Now instead of making a united and firm front against the Zionist aggressors and other enemies of Islam and Quran, the unity of Islam has been weakened in the oppressed Lebanon", the message concluded.

Nicaraguan Leader Calls For Expanded Ties

LD041757 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — A message from Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua was submitted to 'Ali Khamene'i the president of Islamic Republic of Iran here Wednesday.

In the message, the president of Nicaragua asked for expansion of relations between the two countries.

He also condemned use of chemical weapons in war.

"Nicaragua expresses its disgust of criminal acts committed by the Reagan government," said the message.

Mohammad Peiravi, Islamic Republic's ambassador to Nicaragua delivered this message to Khamene'i at the end of his mission to Nicaragua.

Departing Envoy Meets With Korean Premier*LD042024 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 4 Jun 86*

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — Chairman of North Korean Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyung-sop Wednesday announced that a new history has begun in relations between Iran and his country. The official made the statement in a meeting with Iran's ambassador to Pyongyang P. Nahavandian.

He told the outgoing Iranian ambassador that relations between the two countries are of particular importance. He thanked the Islamic Republic for its policy in backing the unity of the two Koreas as well as solidarity with its people.

The Iranian ambassador said that relations between the Islamic Republic and Korea can further expand on the basis of a joint attempt to provide new fronts for increasing struggle against global arrogance.

Later the outgoing Iranian ambassador met with Korea's Premier Kang Song-san in Pyongyang. At the meeting, the Korean premier said his country highly valued Iran's "desicive fight against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism." He added that North Korea backs the Islamic Republic of Iran. Kang Song-san expressed hope that the nations could have closer cooperation in all fields in the near future.

In the meeting, the Iranian ambassador stressed the need for expansion of mutual relations between the two countries, and joint decisions for practical cooperation to prevent the superpowers especially the U.S. from attacking independent nations.

Commentary on Egyptian Minister's Trip to Iraq*GF020909 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Commentary by the Central News Unit research group: "The Egyptian Foreign Minister's Visit to Iraq"]

[Excerpts] The foreign minister of the Camp David Egyptian regime, Mr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, arrived in Baghdad on Saturday on the eve of International Jerusalem Day which coincides with the last Friday of the auspicious month of Ramadan. It was announced in Baghdad that his visit was in response to an invitation from Tariq 'Aziz, the foreign minister of the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime, and will continue for a few days.

The official news agencies of the two countries announced that the objective of the foreign minister's visit is to consult with Iraqi authorities on the Middle East situation and revive coordination on the eve of the nonaligned session to be held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. The imposed war and Iraq's present position in the war are some other issues to be given attention and discussed during this visit.

Although relations between Iraq and Egypt had been ostensibly severed and were unfriendly following the boycott and ostracism of Egypt from the Arab League session at Baghdad in 1979, with the commencement of the imposed war in 1981, the Iraqi and

Egyptian regimes emerged as two sincere allies. Extensive political, military, and economic relations were forged between the two countries.

The concomitant rapid and almost immediate closeness of these two countries and the dubious dissenting PLO group within 2 years of the unanimous resolution of Arab states to boycott and isolate the Egyptian regime, adopted at the Arab League session in Baghdad in 1979, left no doubt that U.S. imperialism had initiated these measures for creating such an axis in the region in order to counteract developments, especially the strengthening of the Islamic forces in the area. This axis, comprised of the regimes of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, and the obsequious PLO party, unfurled the banner of hostility and anti-Islamic antagonism against the Islamic Revolution and Islam in practice and continue to work as the lackeys of oppression and Zionism. The climax of this sort of practical collaboration among these countries and the mustering of their resources to undermine the Islamic revolution manifested itself in the form of the imposed war, which indicates the military and political roles of these countries.

The Camp David regime of Egypt dispatched its Soviet-made armaments to Iraq as a first step of support for Iraq. The value of these armaments is \$1 billion, which according to official figures are being sold to Iraq annually. The Husayn regime placed the majority of 'Aqaba port, which was adjacent to the Zionist regime's border, at the disposal of the Baghdad rulers. This step by King Husayn is significant because the maritime waterways of the Persian Gulf were not considered a safe passage for the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime; this had created difficulties in procuring its military and nonmilitary requirements. Besides, as a result of an agreement between the Iraqi and Egyptian Governments, 1 million foreign [as heard] entered Iraq to be absorbed into the labor market. This agreement proved important for the two regimes. For Egypt it secured employment for the unemployed and aimlessly wandering Egyptian work force and the foreign exchange thus remitted provided a considerable source of income which helped to resolve the country's economic problems.

The official statistics of the Egyptian Government indicate that the income of Egyptians employed in Iraq amounted to \$4 billion annually, of which \$2 billion was sent to Egypt; this comprises 40 percent of the income of the government's work force abroad. However, Iraq's benefits from this deal have a more military significance from the political and economic point of view. The 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime trained and equipped 15,000 Egyptian workers employed in Iraq to participate in the imposed war, with the consent of the Camp David Egyptian regime, as soon as the war began. This group was later increased to 22,000, the majority of whom were annihilated by the Islamic combatants. With the recent reduction of oil prices and the weakening of the Iraqi economy, the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime imposed restrictions on foreign workers employed in the country regarding sending foreign exchange to their countries and participating in the war.

This policy caused Egyptian workers to be anxious to leave Iraq. Their families in Egypt were extremely upset that their sole wage-earners might be sacrificed in the path of Saddam's 'Qadisiyah and the expansion of the Camp David boundaries.

This generated a wave of contempt and fear in Egypt, as a result of which the Mubarak regime faces an impasse, which if allowed to continue will aggravate the already snowballing economic and social problems facing the regime in the event of the return of these workers to the country.

Hence, it is believed that during his current visit 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid might propose certain rules and regulations to effect a compromise with the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime to motivate the Egyptian workers to continue working in Iraq in a manner that they may be used for military purposes, especially for participation on the battlefronts.

Following the Al-Faw conquest, the Camp David Egyptian regime officially expressed great apprehension at the momentous victories of the Islamic combatants in the area. Abu Ghazalah, the regime's defense minister, declared that Egypt would not leave the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime to fend for itself and would provide all succor possible. The Egyptian regime has followed the course of the imposed war with anxiety, as it considers the outcome of the imposed war will influence the destiny of the region, especially regarding its own compromising attitude and efforts vis-à-vis the Zionist regime.

What lends special significance to the current visit by the Egyptian foreign minister and makes it different from all other visits is the present position of the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime against the backdrop of the victories of the Islamic troops in Al-Faw on the one hand and the upcoming International Jerusalem Day on the other hand. As in the past, the 'Aflaqi Iraqi regime has always attempted — with its atrocities or with threats and intimidation — to prevent the grand observance of International Jerusalem Day. It is usually at this time that Zionist-oppression plots are escalated manifold in the Islamic world, in particular in the Middle East, so that the people's struggle against Zionism and the Jerusalem Day marches are eclipsed.

IRGC Official: War Policy Needs More Resources

*LD041952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
4 Jun 86*

[Text] Afshar, the head of the central headquarters and spokesman for the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), in a news conference attended by representatives of mass media this evening thanked the government in connection with the imposed war and explained the remarks made by the president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council relating to the policy about the war. He said: The new policy adopted to mobilize the country's forces will involve a major part of the country's resources entering into the war. For this reason, we shall see more concessions [as heard] in this regard in the future.

He went on: If we do not bring into the war adequate equipment and resources we shall, proportionately, be unable to use all the resources in the war. For this reason, if we want to bring all the people into the war we shall surely need more equipment and resources. In that connection, we shall make public the items we need at an exhibition which will be organized next week. All the skilled combatants can go to the corps's bases and clarify their positions without filling in the forms about their status.

We have declared the week following the Al-Qods Day [Jerusalem Day] as the week of readiness and presence at the fronts. With the support of the country's officials we hope to see extensive and all-round presence of combatants at the front. He also announced that the first Karbala' convoy, composed of Islamic combatants and honor volunteers, will come to Tehran from Khorasan Province to be dispatched to the front.

Good Response to Military Draft Permits Deferrment

*LD041348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT
4 Jun 86*

[Text] Colonel Sohrabi, commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Gendarmerie, gave an exclusive interview to our correspondent this morning and announced that the enthusiastic and unprecedented response by the conscripts for their 2-year military service was very impressive. That is why it was announced that those born in 1347 [ending March 1969] will not be called for military service until the end of this year even if they volunteer for service.

Thanking the Majlis deputies for their cooperation in ratifying the necessary legislation and following Islamic justice, [words indistinct], he said: This way, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Gendarmerie and other related institutions will have enough time to act according to set plans in these cases. Colonel Sohrabi added: Since the beginning of the war, the Gendarmerie has been actively involved in the war, against the agents of world arrogance and the counterrevolutionaries alongside the Armed Forces, the Guards Corps, and other armed forces.

Since the end of 1364 [ending March 1986] 17 tons of drugs, 32,200 carpets, 70 kg of gold, and more than 20,000 other items have been discovered and the culprits have been handed over to the authorities.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,491

LD041634 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA — Iran's gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions and motorized columns in Sharhani, Zobeydeh and Bayat, killing or wounding some 40 soldiers, according to a military communique here Wednesday.

In its Communique Number 2491, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said Muslim Gendarmerie forces also demolished 15 Iraqi light and heavy vehicles, 15 bunkers as well as several mortar-launchers.

In southern fronts, Muslim combatants destroyed several mortar-launchers and heavy weapon emplacements as well as a munition depot and killed or wounded ten Iraqi soldiers, according to the communique that reports on the combat of the past 24 hours.

Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions, fortifications and motorized columns inflicting substantial damage and casualties

on the Iraqi forces and silenced their heavy weapons in Piran-shahr, Hajj 'Umrān, Sardasht and Marivan. The combatants also disrupted or stopped Iraqi forces attempts in the area, it added. Iranian combatants destroyed an Iraqi truck as well as a 106-mm gun in Hajj 'Umrān where the exchange of fire was somewhat more intense.

In western battlefronts, the communique said, the Iranian Muslims killed or wounded a number of Iraqi forces and set ablaze several heavy gun emplacements, observation posts, and two 182-mm artillery guns.

The Combatants reconnoitered Iraqi reconnaissance patrol units in regions at the other side of Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar and disrupted their attempts subjecting them to heavy fire. The communique said patrol units of the enemy were forced to flee while sustaining considerable casualties.

In western operational regions, exchange of artillery fire between the Iranian Muslim combatants and the Iraqi forces was more intense in Mehran and the Muslim combatants heavily shelled Iraq's oil installations of Banmil.

Meanwhile, the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province, was hit by Iraqi artillery fire as a result of which some houses and shops were damaged and four fires started.

Iraqi Base Destroyed

LD041712 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., June 4, IRNA — Five Iraqi tanks moving in the Abdol Khasib-Basra military road, were hit and destroyed Wednesday by artillery fire of Iran's Muslim combatants. The combatants killed some 35 Iraqi soldiers in the military axis and demolished four vehicle, three machine-guns, a 106-mm gun as well as 12 group and individual bunkers of the enemy forces.

Meanwhile, beneath 'Bemu' heights inside Iraqi Soil, the Muslim combatants of Iran destroyed an Iraqi base killing or wounding some 30 Iraqi troops Tuesday in a three-hour battle. That was the seventh base destroyed within the current month in this region.

Iraqi Positions in Al-Faw Hit

GF050518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] According to a communique issued by the joint staff headquarters of the Iranian army, at 0550 [0220 GMT] today, Iranian Air Force pilots using several fighter-bomber planes hit the Iraqi artillery positions north of the Al-Faw operations area at coordinates 30:05 north, 48:20 east. The Iranian planes safely returned to their bases after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The joint staff headquarters also reports that the Iranian Air Force fighters at 1815 [1445 GMT] yesterday hit the Iraqi command post and concentration points of Iraqi armor and infantry forces along the Al-Faw-Umm al-Qasr highway, at coordinates 30:01 north and 48:16 east, north of the Salt Lake. The Iranian Air Force planes after inflicting heavy damage on the enemy returned safely to their bases.

Islamic Afghan Leader on Anti-Soviet 'Struggle'

LD041939 Tehran IRNA in English 1739 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Qom, June 4, IRNA — Hojjat-ol-Eslam Taqadossi, a member of the Afghan Islamic Jihad organization, said replacement of the members of the Marxist regime of Kabul will only strengthen the determination of mujahidīn in overthrowing the ruling regime. The Mujahid had earlier arrived in Tehran after six years of struggle against Soviet and government forces in his country.

Answering a question about his motivation for travelling to Iran, he said the main essence of Islamic liberation movements derives from Iranian Islamic revolution and its leadership. He said that the bloody Islamic revolution of Afghanistan is an integral part of the Iranian revolution. "We will take advantage of Iran's precious experiences in fighting domestic and foreign enemies" he said.

Taqadossi condemned political negotiations on the future of Afghanistan. He noted that the arrogant powers of eastern and western blocks were acting in harmony to impose their wills on the Afghan Nation. The Islamic Republic of Iran has called for the establishment of an independent government in Afghanistan by Afghan's Muslim nation.